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Pyongyang Proposes Seoul to Create Inter-Korea Olympic Team For Los Angeles Olympics

The DPRK on March 30 proposed south Korea to hold talks on the formation of a joint Olympic team to compete in the 23rd Olympics in Los Angeles next July.

Pyongyang's proposal for a joint Korean team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games came in a letter of Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee, to his south Korean counterpart Chung Ju Yong.

The letter was handed to the south Korean side in the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission at Panmunjom in the morning of March 30.

The letter also called upon the south Koreans to form north-south single teams for future international games.

Here is the full text of the letter:

On the threshold of the 23rd Olympic Games scheduled in Los Angeles in July the entire Korean people are following with keen interest the approach of the sportsmen in the north and the south of Korea to the games and sincerely hope that the north and the south will participate in them as a single team, pooling their strength.

This is an expression of the whole nation's ardent desire to achieve unity and reunification against confrontation and division and also a unanimous longing of our sportsmen. Of course, this does not trace its origin to today or yesterday.

From the first day of the north and the south competing with each other in the international arena, we have earnestly hoped that both sides would display to the world the inexhaustible talent and wisdom of our homogeneous nation with concerted efforts.

We have, therefore, repeatedly proposed to your side from long ago that the north and south participate in all international games including the Olympiad as a single team and made all efforts to this end.

To our regret, however, our efforts have not borne fruits hoped for and painful rivalry between our fellow countrymen in international games continues still.

Such abnormal situation fostering only the sentiments of confrontation between north and south contrary to the expectation of the whole nation must not be kept going on any longer.

Today when the nation's demand for the participation of the north and the south as a single team in the 23rd Olympiad is growing with the approach of the games, we should have the decision to respond to this ardent national desire, shaking off the old idea of confrontation.

Herein lies, we believe, a true way of our Korean sportsmen glorifying the dignity and honour of the nation and giving joy to the fellow countrymen living separated.

Out of the single desire that the sportsmen in the north and the south pool their strength and proceed jointly into the international arena, transcending the differences in ideology and system, we propose to your side to form a single team of the north and south and jointly participate in the 23rd Olympic Games and ensuing Asian and world championships.

We hope to have talks between sports delegations of the two sides headed by officials of deputy chief level of the Olympic committees of the north and the south at Panmunjom to discuss this problem.

The earlier the date, the better.

We expect an affirmative reply from you.

China Will Do Its Best If Korea Invaded: Hu Yaobang

Chinese leader Hu Yaobang told a Rodong Sinmun delegation that "If any country invades the north of Korea, we will do our best to help you defeat aggressors, as we already clarified."

Mr. Hu Yaobang, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met the delegation of Rodong Sinmun, organ of the WPK Central Committee, led by Editor-in-Chief Kim Gi Nam, member of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at Zhongnanhai in Beijing on the afternoon of March 27.

He told the delegation that he would visit Korea in the future at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung.

He reaffirmed that the party, government and people of China fully and unconditionally support the correct policy of realising the peaceful reunification of the country by instituting a confederation, which was put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

Noting that the entire Korean people eagerly desire the reunification of their country, he said if the peaceful reunification of Korea is realised, it will open up a new era for the 50 million Korean people.

Pointing out that President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il invariably call for the relaxation of relations between north and south and for the peaceful reunification of the country by means of a confederation, he emphasized that this is the only correct policy.

The Chinese people resolutely support efforts of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and the Korean people's efforts are enjoying sympathy and support of the peoples of the world, he noted, and said: When the great goal of unification is attained, it will play a very great role in ensuring peace and stability in Asia, the Pacific region and the world.

Saying that for the attainment of this goal, the question must be solved above all through negotiation, he expressed full support to Korea's proposal for tripartite talks.

Any country which opposed the settlement of the Korean question through negotiation is bound to meet the denunciation of the whole world, he said.

Present on the occasion were Qin Chuan, Director of People's Daily, Li Zhuang, its Editor-in-Chief, and Sin In Ha, Korean Ambassador to China.

The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere.

China Acts as Middleman Between DPRK and U.S., Says Kim Yong Nam

Korean Foreign Minister Kim Yong Nam said that three-way talks were originally proposed by the United States through China in September last year.

He also said that in October last year Pyongyang, through Beijing, explained to Washington its position to hold three-party talks.

This is the first time that a high-ranking DPRK official has admitted that China has been the middleman between the DPRK and the USA.

His comment came in an interview with NHK reporters. Mr. Kim who succeeded the post of Foreign Minister from Mr. Ho Dam met the NHK reporters' group on April 1 and answered questions raised by the reporter's group.

Mr. Kim Yong Nam who also serves as a DPRK Vice Premier said that Korea had made a prior notice to a number of countries before Pyongyang officially proposed to have three-party talks in January this year.

He said that the timing of the proposed three-way talks has nothing to do with the Rangoon bombing. The bombing, he stressed, has nothing to do with the DPRK. It was engineered by the south Koreans themselves, he said.

Nicaraguan Defence Chief Visits Korea

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Korean and Nicaraguan defence chiefs charged the United States with aggravating the situation in the regions.

"We strongly denounce the U.S. imperialists' aggressive and interventionist moves against the Central American and Caribbean countries including Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against U.S. imperialism and for independence," said Mr. O Jin U, Minister of People's Armed Forces.

Nicaraguan Defence Minister Humberto Orteca Saavedra said, "Most important is that the Korean people are standing firmly at the head of the struggle against imperialist domination and U.S. imperialist aggression."

He supported the DPRK proposal for three-way talks on reducing tensions on the Korean Peninsula and creating favourable conditions for north-south reunification talks.

Their remarks came in speeches made at a banquet hosted by the DPRK Government on April 2 in honor of a military delegation of the party and government of Nicaragua.

The delegation which arrived in Pyongyang on April 2 was headed by Commandant of the Revolution Mr. Humberto Ortega Saavedra, member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinist People's Army and National Chief of the Sandinist People's Militias.

The Nicaraguan defence minister held a series of talks with his Korean counterpart Mr. O Jin U and was received by President Kim Il Sung on April 4.

Nicaraguan Woman Leader Attacks Reagan

By Kang Ok Su

A Nicaraguan woman leader Doris Tijerino resumed strong criticisms of the Reagan administration and the American CIA for supporting the counter-revolutionary groups in their military blockade along the Nicaraguan borders, involving the laying of mines.

Her remarks came in a press conference held in Tokyo on Mar. 5.

Doris Tijerino, an advisor to the Nicaraguan Interior Ministry, arrived here on Mar. 4 for her 12-day visit at the invitation of the Japan Committee of the Asian, African and Latin American Solidarity

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DPRK Receives Continued Support for 3-Way Talks

The DPRK is receiving continued world-wide support for its proposal for three-way talks offer. Here is the latest accounts reported by the official Korean Central News Agency:

Romanian President

Cho Yong Guk, DPRK new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Romania, on March 20 presented his credentials to Mr. Nicolae Ceausescu, General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic.

Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu said, has always actively supported the Korean people's struggle and the proposals and initiatives of the DPRK and President Kim Il Sung for reunifying the country and building an independent, peaceful and democratic Korea.

He declared that Romania hails the recent proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks of direct parties concerned to ease tension on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question peacefully through negotiation.

Present on the occasion were

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Father Figure Kim Il Sung

With Mr. Kim Jong Il taking over the cause of Juche as its successor, President Kim Il Sung, father figure of the Korean nation, turns 72 years old in top shape on Apr. 15.

He was born in Mangyongdae on April 15, 1912. His family tradition had been patriotic and revolutionary.

Since he set out for the revolutionary road in his early years, he has devoted all his energies to give the people freedom and happiness. For the moment, his major aspiration is to present his people with the most splendid gift—the reunification of the fatherland.

During the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, he fathered the Juche idea.

The Juche idea illumined the road to be followed by the Korean revolution and ushered in a new era of human history.

Today, many prominent figures from various countries visit the DPRK where vitality of the Juche idea is displayed vividly. They praise the Korean leader for his noble personality, keen intelligence, wise leadership and lofty virtues.

In honor of the 72nd birthday of President Kim Il Sung, The People's Korea introduces here a sketch of his dedicated career and an article written by a foreigner:

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Worldwide attention is now focused on Korea, the envy of their hopes and desires.

There are many countries, big and small, amongst which not a few have won the revolution and made great advances. Why then should there be such global interest in Korea, a tiny country that was almost wiped out off the earth?

The answer is simple. The focus is on the great President Kim Il Sung. Imagine him as the pilot in the cockpit of the plane, called Korea, handling the controls to pilot this global plane on the route to freedom and independence. Occupying this position, Korea is a nation of great glory.

Under the leadership of the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, Korea emerged from its destruction as a land of Juche, occupying one corner of Asia, with the glow of its achievements shedding brilliance on all sides. Our people, once homeless victims of maltreatment and persecution, are now in the forefront of progressive people of the world calling for independence. The people of Korea are pioneers of the times and makers of history.

The President embodies in his own person a combination of extraordinary intelligence, brilliant leadership and noble communist virtues. A new history of contemporary revolution has been written by this giant of both theory and practice, the outstanding leader of the working class. To his people, he is the father figure of fervent love and total dedication to the revolutionary cause throughout the course of his revolutionary career.

He was only 14 years of age when this future President organized the Down-With-Imperialism Union in Huatien, Northeast China, as the first communist revolutionary organization of Korea. During his early revolutionary activities centered on Kirin, a key city in Northeast China, the young General Kim Il Sung, with exemplary intellectual clarity, realized the fundamental shortcomings of Korea's nationalist movement and the old communist movement. That period was marked by a close and concentrated search for a new path for the Korean revolution.

What the young leader witnessed was the ceaseless infighting among communists and nationalists, ostensibly engaged in the national liberation movement; but, totally separated from the people, they were engrossed in rhetoric and flights of fancy. This pitiful spectacle sobered the future General, who soon learned the truth that the wisdom and energy of the people as the masters of revolution are the only means by which a successful revolution can be fought. He was disillusioned with the sectarian* flunkeyists whose main concern was to get recognition from the Comintern, and spent their time in cutthroat rivalries for leadership. It came to him that the revolution in each country must be carried to victory by its own people, independent of all outside forces.

It was the discovery of this truth that took the young leader to places where the masses of people, workers, peasants and young intellectuals were. From among such, the highly-motivated were selected and trained to become fresh young communists, with whom the young leader organized the revolutionary struggle. In the process the validity of the newly-acquired ideology was confirmed.

Juche thought is a completely new and original concept of revolution, originating with President Kim Il Sung while devoting himself to the intensive search for a new path, tireless in revolutionary practice at the very dawn of the Korean revolution.

President Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche means that the people themselves are the masters of the revolution and construction; they are the motive force to carry both to success. Juche means that one is responsible for one's own destiny: that, as a people, we have the capacity to shape our own destiny."

Their hopes were met in the emergence of General Kim Il Sung, who appeared as a legendary hero of the age and a peerless patriot, raising the torch of Juche to light the path for the Korean people.

Starting with the formation of the Down-With-Imperialism Union in 1926, heralding a new epoch, General Kim Il Sung set about establishing revolutionary organizations in Fusung and Kirin in the quest for a workable scenario for the Korean revolution.

On April the 25th 1932, General Kim Il Sung, just 20 years old, announced the founding of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army, the first revolutionary armed force of the Korean people.

From the Juche-oriented viewpoint, General Kim Il Sung developed his own distinctive military art of guerrilla warfare, which led the anti-Japanese armed resistance to a victorious conclusion.

General kim Il Sung is the great founding father of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our glorious fatherland.

The overriding post-liberation task was the founding of a genuine government.

It was the absence of a genuine government and a homeland that was responsible for reducing the Korean people to lost nationhood, and continued backwardness and poverty.

U.S. imperialism, moving into south Korea as a so-called "liberator", tried its utmost to hamper the efforts of the Korean people to build an independent sovereign state. Opportunists of every kind added to the confusion, advocating formation either of a bourgeois state or a proletarian dictatorship.

An alarming development in south Korea called for an urgent response. The U.S. forces, alarmed at the striking achievements in the north, illegally brought the Korean issue before the United Nations, and schemed to install a separate but puppet regime in Seoul, a dangerous bid to perpetuate the division of Korea. General Kim Il Sung reacted by carrying our general elections in north and south Korea, based on the socio-economic transformations in the north, and in accordance with the will of the whole nation. The results of the general elections led to the founding of the glorious Democratic People's Republic of Korea on September 9, 1948.

The founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by the great leader brought an end to the many years of suffering of the Korean people, homeless at the hands of foreign imperialists. The Korean people became a nation too powerful and confident to be challenged by anybody. With state power in their hands, the Korean people emerged resourceful and self-reliant in nation-building as citizens of their own independent sovereign country.

General Kim Il Sung is known as the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander, credited with having defeated the U.S. imperialist aggressors for the first time in history, thus initiating their decline.

The victory of the Korean people over the American invaders was a revelation to the whole world that the "almighty" power of American imperialism was a myth, marking the beginning of its decline toward the end of imperialism.

Emerging victorious from the war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors, the Korean people had to face the titanic task of rebuilding the nation from the ruins. The situation was difficult and complex. The whole land had been laid waste. All that could be seen were fragments of bricks and dust driven by the wind. The boast of the Americans was that Korea could not recover from the ruins of war even in 100 years.

Considering the post-war conditions in Korea, it was clearly impossible to carry out successful reconstruction and develop the national economy as a whole without giving top-priority to the development of heavy industry.

But neither light industry nor agriculture could be ignored if the impoverished livelihood of the people was to be restored and stabilized. All had to be developed simultaneously.

Of course, to begin from scratch, and then to implement a wholly new economic policy, proved to be extremely difficult. Its successful implementation came about by giving full rein to the revolutionary zeal and creative initiative of the people, in whose power President Kim Il Sung placed complete trust.

For the five-year plan, Korea found itself in an acutely serious situation. The country lacked the materials and funds to finance the vast projects. Life was far from affluent. Revisionism was growing abroad, and internal factional elements which had concealed their identity began to rise in opposition within the Party.

The spectacular advances made in socialist construction led to the world-astounding Chollima Movement (the legengary winged steed), opening a new era of Chollima speed and turning a new historical page.

With the success of the five-year plan the foundations were laid in our homeland for socialist industrialization, on which a well-founded independent national economy was built, with heavy industry as its mainstay.

By 1958 the impressive achievement of the socialist revolution was completed, wholly eliminating the several thousand-year old causes of exploitation and oppression, bringing into being in our country the most advanced socialist system.

A crash program to complete socialist industrialization moved ahead under the near-war situation. Tensions were greatly sharpened to the point where war might break out at any moment, the result of U.S. machinations to provoke a new war.

President Kim Il Sung was fully prepared for any such contingency, equipped as he was with an iron will and a revolutionary sweep.

The historic feat of industrialization was completed in a matter of 14 years, something that had taken a century or even a few centuries in other countries and by different systems.

At the time when other countries were embarking on the industrial revolution, our country was a feudal hermit kingdom, but now Korea takes its rank among developed countries.

Korea now has mighty industry and modern agriculture. Unable at one time even to manufacture a needle, Korea now produces for itself every kind of sophisticated

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President Kim Il Sung on July 3, 1983 received heads of delegations and delegates of various countries participating in the World Conference of Journalists against Imperialism and for Friendship and Peace.

Brisk Look at His Life

(Continued from page 2)
machinery.

Under the guidance of the great leader, our people have accelerated their campaign to remake ideology, technology and culture in the Juche pattern. Changes are taking shape in the people, nature, and society, as our nation enters the open-ended era of prosperity.

What is Korea? It is the most developed socialist system, with a national economy unaffected by outside recession or dislocation, with national culture reaching its zenith, a universal free education system, a universal free medicare program and no taxation. Praises from all over the world are being showered on our country as "the home of Juche" and "a model country of socialism."

The leadership of President Kim Il Sung is seen in the efforts being made by our people to end the tragic national division and reunify the divided homeland as soon as possible.

The keystone of the arch to bridge the gap is the policy for reunification as laid down by the great leader in his analysis of the post-liberation situation. It is as valid today as when he enunciated it: to reunify the country independently, without foreign interference, and by democratic and peaceful means. For this, a three-way policy was propounded: first, to strengthen the northern revolutionary base politically, economically and militarily; second, to build up the south Korean revolutionary forces; and third, to cement solidarity with the international revolutionary forces.

As a basis for the reunification talks, the three famous principles of reunification were laid down, viz., independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

These three reunification principles are the planks of a common-reunification platform, just and frank, that should be acceptable to all those committed to the reintegration of our country, be they communists or nationalists.

The north-south joint communique issued from the talks, based on these three principles, provoked a volcanic eruption of reunification sentiment all over the nation.

President Kim Il Sung has made massive efforts to realize one united country. It has been his constant preoccupation day and night. At the 6th Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea he put forward a further reunification proposal, that a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo be established, as the means of reunifying the north and the south.

That new overture is a realistic, reasonable and sure plan on which to achieve reunification, because it reflects the actual situation in our country, where two different ideologies and systems are functioning, north and south.

His government recently came out with a new epochal policy: to hold a three-way conference with the Americans and the south Koreans. The talks are designed to sign a peace agreement with the United States and adopt a north-south non-aggression declaration, in a bid to overt on risk of nuclear war and bring a peaceful settlement to the Korean question.

Korean people everywhere received the new proposal with great enthusiasm, in which the world's progressive-minded people joined.

To the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Chongryun, the respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung is the same father image and the leader of the Korean residents movement in Japan. In this capacity he helped to found Chongryun, and has led their movement to its great success.

Korean nationals resident in Japan, homeless from bygone days, were the victims of all forms of racial discrimination and maltreatment, regarded almost as subhuman. They had neither a place to earn a decent living nor even to die in peace; in the event of violent death, there was no place where even a complaint could be lodged.

The great leader guided the inauguration of Chongryun, which took place on May 25, 1955, as the genuine guardian of Korean nationals resident in Japan.

As the brilliant outcome of this wise presidential guidance, Chongryun is now engaged in patriotic activities with unflagging zeal, and resident Korean nationals are justly pround of their pioneering work to inspire other overseas compatriot movements in the world.

The people-first policy is the reason for the father figure of President Kim Il Sung, and underlines every decision and plan made by him for the destiny of the nation.

All his life, he said, he had wished to see his people enjoying rice and meat soup, wearing silk and living in tile-roofed houses. A visit to a farming village starts in the kitchen of a house to ask about the food of the farmers. A visit to a shop is marked by tasting bean paste and questions about constant supplies of eggs and fish.

So now the happy and honored life of the Korean people is the fruit of the warm love of the President for them.

To the revolutionary fighters President Kim Il Sung is known and worshipped as their benevolent father. He still bears the same lofty revolutionary obligations for them, for whom he offers kindred care as the most precious of treasures.

A banquet to honor him on his 60th birthday was used by the great leader as an occasion to praise his comrades in arms. The celebration had been arranged as an expression of all the people's love and wishes. But the great leader, expressing thanks to his comrades in arms, reminded all those who had assembled that the most sublime and highest form of love, matrimonial, brotherly or filial, is that love that comrades bear for those who have shared joys and sorrows sweet and bitter, in the revolutionary struggle.

He has a single-minded purpose: to train them as full-fledged revolutionaries who seek the true value of life in the revolutionary struggle. Even his love is revolutionary.

The memory of the revolutionary fighters who died in the anti-Japanese revolutionary war, martyrs in the struggle for freedom, can never be effaced. For them the great leader built a cemetery on Jujak Peak of scenic Mt. Taesong, with its commanding a birds-eye view of Pyongyang City. Busts of them all stand in orderly rows in the cemetery. The Mangyongdae Revolutionary School was built exclusively for the accommodation of their orphaned children, the parentless ones being given the best education to raise them as flowers of the revolution, following in the steps of their parents.

All who laid down their lives in the period from the post-liberation land reform through the Fatherland Liberation War and up till now have been named immortal Patriotic Martyrs, and comradely solicitude is evident in the training of the bereft children to follow the patriotic example of their parents.

The President's love reaches out even to those who have committed crimes against the fatherland and the nation in the past. Tolerance and magnanimity have been shown in their treatment, to lead them to reflect on their errors and make a new start, and if they perform great exploits for the people they are given unstinting praise. Even important positions have been filled by them according to their qualifications and capabilities. No discrimination is permitted against those with complicated socio-political backgrounds. The rule of the fatherly leader is to place importance on their present ideology and behavior, all being given a new opportunity to lead happy and useful lives.

Even brothers and sisters in the south and overseas compatriots are treated with the same compatriotic warm presidential love. Not even the dark barriers of fascism and the raging seas can prevent that love from reaching out to our fellow countrymen in the south, and those living abroad.

Whenever south Korean revolutionaries and democratic resisters have been arrested and imprisoned for valiant attempts to topple the fascist rule of the enemy, restore democracy and achieve reunification, every attempt is made to provide assistance and relief, and if they are killed, courageous exploits and their memorial services are held. The same presidential love perpetuates the memory of the south Korean revolutionaries and democratic champions.

The economic plans, plants and enterprises are so designed as to meet future needs in post-reunification rehabilitation of the south Korean economy and improvement of the lives of the south Korean people. Part of the production of necessary commodities in the north is set aside for distribution to the people in the south.

As recipients of such love and care, many Koreans resident in Japan, once downtrodden like the very dirt underfoot, have become Deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly, Heroes, People's Actors and Actresses, People's Artists, Merited Reporters and Teachers, Doctors, Professors and Assistant Professors; and Korean engaged in trade and industries receive the praise and appreciation of President Kim Il Sung as patriotic and progressive businessmen and businesswomen.

It is an impressive record of success in building in one corner of Asia the most noble socialist power, independent in politics, with a self-supporting economy and self-reliant defense, providing his people with a life that is rich in culture and happiness. The greatness of his life is that it is shedding the brilliant rays of immortal Kimilsungis through the world.

This great revolutionary cause is now being taken over and carried on by the dear leader Secretary Kim Jong Il. He is a superb embodiment of extraordinary wisdom, first-rate leadership and lofty communist virtues.

The Korean people welcomed the emergence of the great leader a half century ago as the greatest good fortune in the history of the five thousand-year old nation. The Korean people are again blessed with a historical good fortune as another great North Star appears. With the future bright with hope and full of conviction, they are dashing ahead like the wind to reach the new summit of communism.

By William Wilson (Britain)

We Had an Audience of President Kim Il Sung

(Gist)

Two of my Parliamentary colleagues, Ted Fletcher, M.P. and Dennis Canavan, M.P. and myself visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea during September and October (1979–Ed.). The visit had been planned for some time and we were, so far as British Parliamentary representation is concerned, pioneers. We were glad to be the first British members of Parliament to go to the country of Kim Il Sung.

Naturally we wondered what we would see and what sort of reception we would receive. There was no need to worry about our reception. Wherever we went we were made more than welcome and everyone was glad an appreciative that from Britain members of Parliament had not only come to their country but were anxious to help in the reunification of Korea.

From the moment I arrived at the airport at Pyongyang I realized that we were in a country that had a good story to tell. We knew that during the Korean war great devastation was wreaked by the United States upon the part of Korea that we were visiting. The total number of bombs dropped on Pyongyang by the United States exceeded the individual population of that town; The Korean war is 30 years ago and in the lifetime of the recovery of a country 30 years is not a long period.

There was no trade anywhere in the areas we visited of the destruction. Between the airport and Pyongyang city itself the houses were neat and tidy, the land was well cultivated and a bumper harvest was being reaped. There were no slum houses to be seen. I wondered if this area outside the airport was simply window dressing. It was not. As we travelled about the country by road the same tidy and neat houses appeared everywhere.

In Pyongyang itself the streets were wide and treelined. The total destruction of Pyongyang had given the opportunity to build a new city. A few weeks prior to being in north Korea I had been in Japan. I had seen Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Those cities also suffered total destruction. If anyone wonders what are the differences between socialist and capitalist reconstruction a visit to Pyongyang, Hiroshima and Nagasaki provides the answer. Pyongyang made me glad that I am a socialist.

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has a common border with China and the Soviet Union and confronts US Armed Forces straddling across the Military Demarcation Line; and across the water is Japan. In such a situation as this it is easy to understand why Korea has adopted the "Juche" philosophy. Independence and self-sufficiency must be the byword of any country in the position that Korea is in. Korea is in the situation of being able to be independent. It has all the natural resources it requires except oil. The iron ore, coal, gold, silver, marble and construction materials and others are all there. The division of the country has meant that most of the good agricultural land is in the south but nevertheless self-sufficiency in foodstuffs is being achieved in the DPRK. This year (1980–Ed.) there has been a tremendous harvest of rice.

Korea's greatest asset is in its leader. Kim Il Sung has a good record of struggle as a son of the people. His forebears had been people's leaders and Kim Il Sung himself organized the Korean People's Revolutionary Army against the Japanese and waged guerrilla warfare. His position as leader is only a natural consequence of the patriotic part he and his family and forefathers have played in their country's history.

Pride of place is given to the children and their school. In the Students and Children's Palace in Pyongyang some 10 thousand children each day participate in what we would call extracurriculum activities. School uniforms for the children are provided by the State. The children were healthy. Everyone in the country appeared to us to be well fed. There certainly were no beggars.

There were very few private cars in Korea. The bus service and underground railway services are good and very cheap. The underground in Pyongyang was really amazing. It is built in marble. I have travelled on the much publicized underground system in Moscow. The Pyongyang underground system was far ahead of the Moscow metro. The marble pillars and mosaic decoration, colour scheme and lighting was, to me, after travelling many, many miles on the London underground, unbelievable. The buildings, museums, art galleries are such that one could write about them for a long time.

I want to tell you of the visit we made to the Demarcation Zone. We travelled by car from Pyongyang to the Demarcation Zone. A barrier like this across any country must be a tragedy for the economic development and human relationship in that country. The separation of millions of people from their families and friends for a long time is a real human tragedy that is tremendous indeed. On the north of the Demarcation Zone the soil is cultivated right up to the very edge of the Military Demarcation Line. On the south Korean side a wall and fence is being constructed. Those two factors by themselves are a clear indication of the situation today.

We were granted an audience with Kim Il Sung and he told us that he wanted the country reunified as the real and fruitful development of the country could only take place if there was reunification. Kim Il Sung was prepared to accept north-south confederation and he told us that the financers of the United States, Japan and France who had all put money in south Korea had nothing to fear from a confederation. President Kim Il Sung said they could continue with their own economic life in south Korea. In the north they did not fear that the opening of the border would, in any way, adversely affect the great and continuing progress that their country is making.

The American troops should go home. I do not believe the American troops are in Korea for the "protection" of Korea. As Stanley Baldwin used to say in the 30's "The boundary of Britain is the Rhine", to the United States its boundary is the Military Demarcation Line in Korea. Only when it suits the Americans for America will they leave Korea. For the good of Koreans the Americans should go now.

It was a great and unforgettable experience that we had in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. Kim Il Sung invited us to go again. I do not think we shall want asking twice.

October 1980

(The author is Member of the House of Commons, Britain).

DPRK Defence Chief Blasts U.S. Aggression Acts against Nicaragua

Mr. O Jin U, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Minister of People's Armed Forces, declared that the Korean people vehemently denounce the U.S. aggressive manoeuvres against Nicaragua and actively support the steps taken by the Nicaraguan Government to defend the country's sovereignty and independence and preserve peace in the Central American and Caribbean region, KCNA reported on Apr 3.

Speaking at a banquet arranged on Apr. 2 by the DPRK Government in honour of the military delegation of the Party and Government of Nicaragua headed by Defence Minister Humberto Ortega Saavedra, DPRK Defence Chief O Jin U said that to defend the Nicaraguan revolution today is a noble international duty of all the anti-imperialist, independent forces.

We strongly denounce the U.S. aggressive and interventionist moves against the Central American and Caribbean countries including Nicaragua and express firm solidarity with the Latin American peoples in their struggle against the U.S. and for independence, he said.

Warmly welcoming the Korea visit of the delegation, he said Mr. Humberto Ortega Saavedra who had visited in khaki uniform smudged with powder smoke in the flames of the national liberation struggle, has come to the DPRK today as a leader of a country in charge of defence and security of an independent and sovereign state.

Referring to the consolidation and development of the friendly relations between the two parties, two countries and two peoples, he said the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries have developed in broader range on a high level in accordance with the landmark set up by the historical meeting between Daniel Ortega, Coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, in March last year and have become most valuable and solid today.

He went on:

Today the Nicaraguan people are defending with honors the revolutionary gains, decisively and courageously smashing the subversive acts and sabotages of the U.S. and the domestic reactionaries, and are energetically struggling to hasten economic reconstruction and defence building and achieve social changes.

The realities of Nicargua show that a people who have become the master of their country after breaking the chains of imperialism and colonialism and winning victory of the revolution can work a great miracle, indeed.

The Korean people warmly hail the achievements made by the fraternal Nicaraguan people and sincerely wish them greater progress in their future struggle for building an independent and prosperous, new Nicaragua.

Defence Chief O Jin U said that the Americans are arming and training thousands of Somoza remnants in Central America and hurling them into Nicaragua while supplying more destruction weapons to the Honduran army to encourage their anti-Nicaraguan moves and becoming more undisguised in their new war provocation manoeuvres against the DPRK.

The U.S., he said, is trying to blockade Nicaragua in the sky, on the ground and the seas and fake up a second Grenadian incident with a vicious aim of frustrating the democratic elections which will open a broad vista for the independent development of Nicaragua and establishing a pro-American fascist dictatorial regime there. They are answering the new proposal for tripartite talks for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification by the unprecedented-in-scope "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, he noted, and stressed:

With no desperate manoeuvres, however, can they hold in check the struggle of the Korean and Nicaraguan peoples to defend their national independence and build a new society or turn back the trend of the present times towards independence.

Defence Chief O Jin U proposed toasts to the good health and long life of Mr. Daniel Ortega Saavedra, to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and to the health of Humberto Ortega Saavedra.

Tireless Efforts by DPRK for Negotiated Settlement to Korea's Reunification (16)

(Continued from previous issue)

We have long since been proposing the establishment of a north-south Confederation even before the attainment of complete reunification, as a transitional step for settling the urgent and immediate problems of the nation and facilitating reunification;

In our opinion, it would also be a good idea to work out measures for restoring the national bonds between the north and the south and for reunifying the country independently, not necessarily through the form of a Confederation, but by setting up some other kind of united organ to be composed of representatives of north and south Korea;

Along with economic exchange, cultural ties should be restored in all spheres of science, culture, arts, sports, etc., and travel of people between north and south should be effected;

We insist that at least the exchanges of letters should be materialized as a minimum step for forging ties between the north and the south;

Eliminating the tension created between the north and the south is of prime importance in achieving the reunification of the country.

In this connection, we have time and again proposed to the south Korean authorities that, after the US US troops are completely withdrawn from south Korea, north and south Korean authorities conclude a peace agreement pledging not to resort to armed attack against each other, and that the armed forces of north and south Korea be reduced to 100,000 or less respectively;

We are ready to take any other steps that may be helpful to the solution of the reunification question;

We are willing to abrogate the military pacts we have concluded with foreign countries on condition that the US army is withdrawn from south Korea and the south Korean authorities abolish all the military pacts and agreements they have signed with foreign countries;

To achieve the reunification of the country, we should pool the strength of the entire people in north and south Korea in the struggle against the foreign imperialist aggressive forces and their allies – the traitors, reactionary bureaucrats, political quacks and impostors, who are hindering reunification.

We will always join hands with anyone who defends the interests of the nation and desires the country's reunification, regardless of his political views and ideology and of his past record.

On May 21, 1965, the Fourth Session of the Third Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK adopted a resolution on shattering the criminal "south Korea-Japan talks" with the united efforts of the whole nation.

The resolution emphasized that all the questions on the agenda of the "south Korea-Japan talks" were related with the interests of the entire Korean people and that they could only be solved by the unified Korean government truly representing the will of the Korean people. It appealed to all those who valued the destiny of the country to form a nation-wide united front for national salvation in firm unity, regardless of the differences in political views and ideology, religious faith and the past records, and to come out in the nationwide struggle to shatter the traitorous "south Korea-Japan talks", to drive out the US imperialist aggressors and to realize the independent reunification of the country.

On July 21, 1966, the Government of the DPRK issued a memorandum in connection with the fact that the US imperialists were trying again to unwarrantedly bring the Korean question before the UN General Assembly at its 21st session.

The memorandum declared that for a just solution of the Korean question the United Nations should desist from its unjustified discusion of the "Korean question" and emphasized:

The Government of the DPRK demands convening a joint conference of representatives of political parties and public organizations in north and south Korea or a north-south joint conference of some other form, with a view to discussing the question of national reunification;

The Government of the DPRK declares once again that it is prepared and willing to negotiate with all personalities in south Korea who really desire the national unity and reunification, irrespective of their political views, religious faith or property status;

The Government of the DPRK also considers that a conference of states concerned in the Korean question may be convened for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

Such a conference of states concerned, which is to be attended by representatives of an equal number of states nominated by the north and south Korean authorities respectively including those of north and south Korea, could discuss and take measures for attaining a lasting peace in Korea and realizing her peaceful reunification.

In this report delivered at the Conference of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 5, 1966, *The Present Situation and the Tasks of Our Party*, the great leader President Kim Il Sung once again clarified the principled stand of our Party on national reunification.

In his report President Kim Il Sung said: There may be various ways and means for accomplishing the reunification of our country. But, whatever its specific way or means, the reunification of our country must always be achieved independently by the Korean people themselves; it can never be otherwise.

He also taught that neither the United Nations nor any outside forces could bring a reunified country and to try to achieve reunification by relying on them was a delusion, it would only perpetuate the split of the country and bring about enslavement.

On January 4, 1967, the respected leader President Kim Il Sung sent a reply to the letter of the President of the Korean Affairs Institute in Washington.

In his reply President Kim Il Sung once again made clear the basic policy of national reunification for setting up a unified democratic central government through the north-south general elections after withdrawal of all foreign troops. He added that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic had put forward time and again just and reasonable proposals for its realization, but the south Korean authorities were opposed to them all and harshly suppressed the mounting aspiration for reunification of the south Korean people.

President Kim Il Sung said that if the south Korean authorities gave up the policy of dependence on

(Continued on page 5)

Nicaraguan Defence Minister Endorses 3-Way Talks Proposal

Commandant of the Revolution Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Member of the National Leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, Minister of Defence, Commander-in-Chief of the Sandinist People's Army and National Chief of the Sandinist People's Militias, strongly opposed the U.S.'s aggressive acts against the DPRK threatening it and supported its just and righteous proposal for tripartite talks, KCNA reported on Apr 3.

Speaking at a banquet arranged by the DPRK Government on Apr. 2 in honor of the military delegation of the Party and Government of Nicaragua, he extended warm greetings to the industrious and heroic Korean people guided by President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il who are wisely leading the struggle against U.S. aggression and for a more successful promotion of socialist construction in Korea.

He said that the noble revolutionary spirit displayed by the Korean people under the leadership of President Kim Il Sung and the Juche idea which he had learnt while visiting Korea sixteen years ago have been an encouragement and an important occasion in preparing himself as a revolutionary, as a human being.

Many changes have taken place in Korea in those sixteen years, he said, and continued:

Most important is that the Korean people are standing firmly at the head of the struggle against imperialist domination and U.S. aggression.

The Korean people have built a wonderful new society by displaying the spirit of self-reliance. This convinces us that we can also build a beautiful and wonderful society by drawing on the experiences of the Korean people.

Saying that the Nicaraguan people have received fraternal, sincere and disinterested support from the Korean people at a crucial moment when they were struggling against the U.S., he said:

We are firmly preparing ourselves and are actively struggling to frustrate the U.S. imperialists' aggression.

We think we can contribute by this to the struggle of the Korean people.

The DPRK Government proposes tripartite talks today. The Korean Government seeks in this talks to preserve peace in this region, replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea.

We support this just and righteous proposal of the DPRK Government.

And our government stands foursquare behind the proposal of your government to adopt a non-aggression declaration not to use arms against each other.

We are convinced that all the socialist countries and non-aligned countries will support these efforts of the DPRK Government.

The imperialists leave no stone unturned in their bid to stifle our revolution.

But our people will certainly win just as the Korean people defeated U.S. imperialism in the past and are winning a decisive victory today, standing opposed to U.S. imperialism, by displaying the spirit of fortitude shown by the Korean people and by displaying the spirit of the Sandinist people.

I would like to declare once again that the U.S. imperialists, however, might they may appear, can never break the close friendship and intimacy linking our two people.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of President Kim Il Sung and to the good health and long life of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

Report to Int'l Conf. Supporting Tripartite Talks Held in Paris

Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report under the headline "On Vigorously Waging International Solidarity Movement Supporting the Tripartite Talks for Peace and Reunification of Korea" at the International Conference for the Holding of the Tripartite Talks for the Peace and Reunification of Korea which was held in Paris on March 9.

In his report he noted that on 10 January 1984, at a Joint Meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK a new proposal was adopted for the establishment of detente, peace and security in Korea on solid bases, and thus, to permit a move forward towards the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He said:

The DPRK proposes the opening, without any preliminary conditions of negotiations with the U.S.A. where the south Korean authorities will also participate.

This proposal opens new prospectives in the Korean Peninsula, with important events for Asia and the world, which are therefore of interest to all the states and all the people.

Regarding the south Korean authorities, we have recently learnt that they sent a letter to the DPRK formally refusing the proposal of tripartite talks expressing the prerequisite of holding a north-south dialogue and to be followed by the holding of talks with all the "interested countries". No argument can justify this thoughtless attitude, all the more so since the DPRK has invariably proposed a dialogue between the north and the south and that the proposal of talks put forward by the DPRK does not exclude bipartite dialogue, since it clearly proposes the opening of it, as soon as the conditions for the independent and peaceful reunification are put together by the tripartite talks. These conditions are evident: It is a question first of easing the tension and eliminating a situation of military confrontation in Korea. Whereas, the true problems is the know if the south Korean authorities have the power to deal with these problems.

The south Korean authorities are incapable of deciding without the agreement of the United States on the withdrawal of American troops from south Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement with a peace agreement whereas the south Korean authorities are not signatories.

The second pretext invoked by the south Korean authorities for refusing the tripartite talks which is to have the participation of "interested countries" is even less serious and it has no basis on the reality of the Korean problem. Everyone knows that there are not other foreign troops in Korea except those of the United States, that it is only the United States who permanently interferes in the interior affairs of Korea and that it is directly responsible for the serious tension that exists nowadays in the Korean Peninsula. Under these conditions, which other country could discuss with the United States the different problems posed by the peaceful solution to the Korean problem? Therefore these pretexts must be denounced and the content of the constructive and serious proposal put forward by the DPRK be clarified to push the south Korean authorities to sit at the negotiating table for tripartite talks.

The reporter went on:

The United States wants to justify the presence of their troops and arms in south Korea pretending that it is necessary to "protect" south Korea from an eventual "aggression" from the DPRK.

If the United States refuses to negotiate, it admits that the supposed "threat of an invasion" of the south by the DPRK is nothing but a pretext without any basis and it therefore, recognizes that their plan is entirely different, that of attacking the DPRK and to threaten a new war in Korea.

We hope that the actual administration of the United States enter from now on into negotiations with the DPRK where the south Korean authorities would fully participate.

At the present juncture, it is more essential than ever before to open negotiaiton and replace the armistice agreement signed in 1953 by a peace agreement and guarantee the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea.

We can demand all countries force their governments, parliaments, political parties and social organisations to support the tripartite talks.

The U.S. administration must be brought to the negotiation table.

Negotiation can be achieved, if all peoples put pressure upon it.

Reagan has situated the Korean Peninsula as a "region of tests of force in the 1980's," which is expressed by the pursuit and the acceleration of provocations open to a new war in this region.

The U.S.A. is looking to step up a military bloc in the NATO style in Asia which would permit it to start a nuclear war. This political-military plan of action is aimed at linking Europe, the Pacific and North-East regions through the military alliances of "NATO", "ANZUS" and the tripartite U.S.A.-Japan-south Korea alliance, thus turning the Korean Peninsula into a bridgehead, a strategic point of the politics of the U.S.A.

It is clear that this collusion signifies the birth of a new military block in the world, which constitutes a new threat to peace and security in Asia, a new threat to world peace.

At the moment, there are more than 40,000 U.S. soldiers and 200 bases, to which more than 11 million men of the "regular army" and para-military units of south Korea must be added.

Today, half of the nuclear weapons of the United States destined for Asia are deployed in south Korea, which makes south Korea the biggest American arsenal in the Far East.

Perhaps there are some who are under the illusion that a new war in Korea, even a nuclear one, could be limited, but we know that the inescapable consequences would be nuclear war in the world.

At the beginning of February of this year, the great military American-south Korean manoeuvres began, under American command, with the presence of Japanese observers and with the use of Japanese bases.

In every way, the Japanese territory and the Japanese military are implicated in the "Team Spirit 84" manoeuvres. One must be very careful as the increased commitment of Japan in these exercises is very dangerous for Japan, Korea and Asia and for the world.

We are here because we want to say to the people, to the popular movements, to the governments of the whole world, that the Korean question concerns them, that it is a question of their life, that the negotiations for peace, for disarmament and for detente in Korea are essential for peace and security on a worldwide scale.

We must make more effort so that the U.S. and south Korean authorities accept the proposals of the DPRK in order to put a stop to the dangerous politics of confrontation in Korea, to install a durable peace there, to open up at last, the path of dialogue in favour of the independence and peaceful reunification of Korea.

We must address ourselves strongly to the U.S. Government for it to stop its policy of maintaining dangerous tension in Korea, for it to abandon the aggressive manoeuvres "Team Spirit 84", for it to put an end to its interference in internal affairs of Korea and for it to negotiate a durable peace agreement with the DPRK.

The International Conference Supporting Tripartite Talks for Peace and Korea's Reunification was held on Mar. 9 and 10 in Paris.

Symposium on Korean Situation Held in Rome

A symposium on the situation of the Korean Peninsula was held on February 28 at the meeting hall of the Rome city office under the sponsorship of the Italian Committee for the Reunification of Korea.

Present at the symposium were Lucio Luzzatto, President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea; Member of the Chamber of Deputies of the Parliament Giancarla Codrignani, Vice-Chairman of the Italian Committee for the Reunification of Korea; former Senator Antonio Roasio, Chairman of the Italy-Korea Friendship Association; Senator Antonio Landolfi and representatives of political parties and public organisations and men of jurist, academic and press circles of Italy.

The President of the International Liaison Committee for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea made first a report at the Symposium on the Present Situation of the Korean Peninsula.

Noting that the tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula these days is gravely threatening peace in Korea and the world, he stressed in his report that the symposium should pay deep attention to the tense situation of the Korean Peninsula which has been extremely aggravated owing to the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises of the U.S. and the south Korean junta.

Proposing to make a sincere discussion of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung and the proposal for tripartite talks for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, he said:

The proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for tripartite talks is a very important initiative for peace and security, relaxation of the tension in Korea and the reunification.

The United States must affirmatively reply to the proposal of the DPRK for tripartite talks, which the people in Asia and the rest of the world ardently desire and which accords with the interests of the peoples of all countries, and come out respond to the talks at an early date.

The report was followed by speeches.

The vice-director of the International Department of the Socialist Party of Italy expressed the support of the Socialist Party of Italy to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks and said that the Italian Government also should actively cooperate for the realisation of the proposal.

The vice-Chairman of the Italian Committee for the Reunification of Korea expressed deep concern about tense situation created on the Korean Peninsula by the new war provocation moves of the U.S. and the proposal for tripartite talks is, indeed, a most just one for removing the tension from the Korean Peninsula, safeguarding peace there and solving the question of national reunification in a peaceful way.

A delegate of the Italian Communist Party pointed out that the tension on the Korean Peninsula is being heightened owing to the "Team Spirit" joint military exercises which are staged every year by the United States and south Korea and this poses a grave threat to peace and security in the world, to say nothing of those in Korea.

Referring to our proposal for tripartite talks, he fully supported the proposal and hoped for an early realisation of the talks.

Speeches were also made by a delegate of the Italian news agency ANSA, a delegate of the Italian Confederation of Trade Unions, a delegate of the High Court of Italy and a delegate of the Chilean Democratic Front in Rome.

(Continued from page 4)

outside forces and turned to the independent stand even now, we would be able to negotiate with them in a neutral state or at any place agreed upon, and that for this they should agree to the following points:

1) To demand the withdrawal of the US army of aggression;

2) To stop criminal troop shipment to Viet Nam and completely withdraw the already dispatched south Korean army;

3) To abrogate the traitorous "south Korea-Japan agreements";

4) To release all political "offenders" and patriots who have been arrested and imprisoned for the reason that they fought for the cause of national reunification;

5) To stop fascist suppression and guarantee democratic freedom in social and political life such as freedom of speech, the press, assembly, association, demonstration and permit free discussion on national reunification.

President Kim Il Sung said that if the south Korean authorities pledged to carry out these points, we might seek in concert with them the way to achieve national reunification, though they have committed grave crimes before the country and the nation.

On August 21, 1967 the Government of the DPRK issued a statement in connection with the fact that the US imperialists were again trying to unwarrantedly bring the "Korean question" before the UN General Assembly at its 22nd session.

The statement declared: The US imperialist aggressors should withdraw from south Korea without delay and the Korean question be left to the Korean people themselves; We consider that a conference of states concerned may be convened if it is needed for the peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

In his report delivered at the 20th anniversary celebration of the founding of the DPRK on September 7, 1968. *The Democratic People's Republic of Korea Is the Banner of Freedom and Independence for Our People and a Powerful Weapon for Building Socialism and Communism* President Kim Il Sung again clarified the basic policy of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic for national reunification.

Here is what he said: The basic line for national reunification maintained since the beginning by the Government of our Republic has been that of assuring the reunification of the north and south by the Korean people themselves independently on the basis of democratic principles without interference from outside forces subsequent to the withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea; The US imperialists and the successive rulers of south Korea have persistently opposed the just proposal on national reunification of the Government of the Republic and have always answered our sincere efforts with aggressive provocations; the peaceful reunification of the country is impossible as long as US imperialism and its stooges are allowed to remain in south Korea; It can be achieved only after the present puppet regime is overturned and the progressive forces seize power in south Korea.

(To be continued)

"Team Spirit 84": Test War of "Air-Land Battle Doctrine"

— South Korea Turns into Battle Field —

Some newspapers including leading Japanese papers reported on March 30 that the U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise "Team Spirit 84" had been virtually completed on Mar. 29, citing the south Korean "Yonhap News Agency."

However, it is not true. South Korean newspapers had never reported the end of the Washington-Seoul joint war game at all.

The U.S.-south Korean combined forces commander Sennewald has not made a comment on it either in a press conference on March 28.

As revealed by a number of Korea watchers, the U.S.-south Korea joint war game "Team Spirit 84" proved to be nuclear test war aimed at the first strike on the DPRK.

The war game was conducted with 207,000 combat troops mobilized, among them 60,000 GIs and 147,000 south Koreans, the largest scale in history.

Tens of thousands of the "homeland reserve forces" of south Korea joined in the "Team Spirit" series for the first time.

The "air-land battle doctrine" was applied to the Korean Peninsula for the first time in the war rehearsal on the assumption that a new war in Korea would be total war including NBC (nuclear, biochemical and chemical) weapons.

Particular attention should also be paid to the introduction of multi-purpose air-land attack UH-60 helicopters which played an important role in the American invasion of Grenada.

It partly shows that the Americans are contemplating a possibly Grenada-type invasion on the DPRK.

The second phase of "Team Spirit 84" was completed on March 29, and with the third stage begun redeployment of the armed forces to the original positions.

According to the "U.S.-south Korea combined forces command" the first phase of the war exercise was the operational deployment of GIs from the U.S. mainland, Hawaii, the Philippines and Okinawa mobilizing 36,000 combat personnel to the Korean theatre.

During the joint war rehearsal various sorts of provocative military exercises were staged – quite contrary to their alleged "defensive" nature – in an attempt to invade the DPRK from air, land and sea, in three-dimensional warfare.

This "air-land battle doctrine" calls for simultaneous air and ground attacks on the front and the rear of the opponent's armed forces, and shows an extremely provocative and invasive character.

More precisely, it is composed of two phases: 1) Attacking on the foe's important military facilities with fighters, bombers and missiles of the U.S. and south Korean armed forces; 2) Maintaining superiority in land battles by mobilizing massive air and ground power in the rear of the enemy – for example, use of newly introduced multi-purpose UH-60 helicopters.

A large-scale dogfight drill was jointly conducted by U.S. and south Korean military aircraft on March 24 on above the central region of south Korea.

Involved in the drill were about 100 aircraft, including B-52s, F-15s, F-16s, F-4s, A-5s, A-6s, F-14s and A-10s.

U.S. and south Korean aircraft, including B-52s flown from major U.S. AFBs in the Pacific region conducted firing and bombing drills, assuming such targets as key military establishments in the DPRK.

On March 20 U.S. and south Korean army forces, divided into the "blue" forces and the "orange" forces, launched offensive manoeuvres in the central part of the front.

The "orange" forces were driven to their positions while engaging in "defensive" moves.

During this "offensive and defensive" manoeuvres, various provocative exercise, including river-crossings and chemical warfare, were staged to test techniques and methods to be employed for war against the north.

On the same day a large-scale landing operation was conducted on the sea off Pohang, assuming with an eye to shores of the DPRK.

Mobilized in its landing exercise codenamed "Ssangryong No.2" operation were more than 60 warships including carrier battle group led by the nuclear-armed attack 80,000-ton Kitty Hawk, submarines, amphibious assault ships, frigaters and 50-odd south Korean warships and more than 200 fighters.

More than 25,000 strong combat personnel were introduced in this aggressive landing exercise with the Third Marine Corps mobilized from Okinawa, Japan.

This landing operation was conducted supposedly for the purpose of "recapturing of occupied cities". But it was aimed at thrusts into cities of the DPRK.

Owing to the limited press release, the entire picture of the "Team Spirit 84" war game was not made known.

U.S. and south Korean soldiers and tanks of the "blue" force staged offensive maneuvres against the hypothetical opposing "orange" force–north Korean forces–during the aggressive "Team Spirit 84" exercise in the central region on March 24.

However, earlier than the second phase of "Team Spirit 84", various U.S.-south Korea joint military rehearsal were conducted: "joint mining exercise" on March 14, "strategic transportation and parachuting exercise" on March 13, "emergency landing exercises" on the emergent air strips on March 4, and "joint firing exercise" on Feb. 27.

Moreover, large-scale "urban defence manoeuvres" were jointly staged by military, police and "homeland reserve forces" personnel in Pusan and its vicinity over March 22-23, mobilizing 800,000 personnel.

It was carried out with the support of south Korean army, air force and naval units.

With these military exercises, the military tension on the Korean Peninsula has been extremely sharpened, as typically proved in the collision of the U.S. 80,000-ton aircraft carrier Kitty Hawk and the Soviet nuclear-powered submarine on the East Sea of Korea on March 21.

This incident spotlights the real possibility of a new war which might develop into a nuclear war, in view of a number of deployment of nuclear weapons in south Korea and repeated threats of the U.S. officials to use nuclear weapons against the DPRK.

Furthermore, what we cannot overlook is the role of Japan as an "unsinkable aircraft carrier" as cited by Japanese Premier Nakasone, and the operational tieup of the U.S. and south Korea with Japan with the moves to form a Washington-Tokyo-Seoul three-way military alliance.

In its "air-land battle doctrine" the Pentagon marks out the south Korean area extending 300km from the Military Demarcation Line as the first line for operations against the DPRK, and the second line connects Sasebo with Iwakuni and Miho from where the U.S. fighters and bombers can carry out intensive attacks on the DPRK, the third line connects AFBs in Okinawa with Yokota, Misawa and Chitose in Japan from where sorties of strategic bombers can be made (**See Chart 1**).

In this way, Japan has turned into a full-scale rear base of the U.S. air force and navy.

Moreover, Japanese SDF (Self-Defence Forces) are reportedly planning to dispatch their troops to the Korean Peninsula as proved in "studies of contingency in the Far East" and their officers' participation in "Team Spirit 84" in south Korea as "observers."

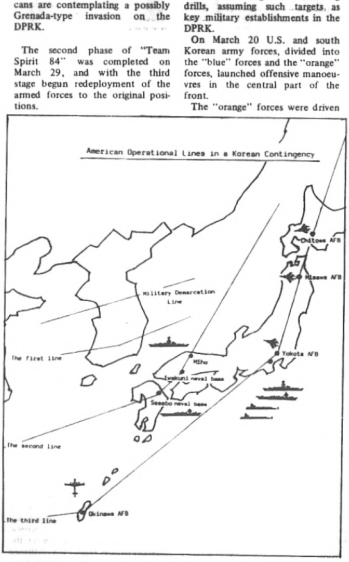


Chart 1

Joint landing exercise staged near Pohang, southern port city, with an assumption of invasion of various shores of the DPRK on March 20.

Growing Demand for Democracy

With the new semester beginning, every university in south Korea is now a scene of student demonstrations. Students have held various all-night meetings and staged on-campus demonstrations, sometimes involving stone-throwing.

They are critical of the Chon group's hypocritical "measures for democratization of universities" as they demand genuine democratization.

Their demand for democratization of campus seems to be growing up all the more stronger as April of struggle has set in.

Since March 2, start of a new semester, students have organized the committee for promoting autonomy of university", "conference for promoting autonomy of university", and open panel discussions have been held.

Hypocritical Democratization

Open forums at Koryo and Yonsei universities drew about 2,000 people each on March 9. Discussion was concentrated on "the graduate quota system", "relative evaluation," "guided leave", "the regulations on student activity" and " regulations on freedom of speech," which prevented universities from their autonomous management.

The committee for promoting university autonomy held its first meeting at Seoul University on March 14, and an open forum at Sung Kyun Kwan University on 15, meetings in Seoul, Yonsei, Koryo, Sung Kyun Kwan, Ewha Universities on 16, and meetings in Seoul, Koryo, Sookmyung Women's Universities on 20, and in Seoul, Sogang universities on 21.

"The Student Homeland Defence Corps" (SHDC) held a steering committee meetings and elected its chairman on Mar. 21. The direct election of chairman of "the Student Homeland Defence Corp s" is one of the student demands for democratization of university.

The Chon junta's hypocritical "promotion of university democratization" is a direct cause of renewed student struggle. The Chon group took a series of misleading measures for "democratization of university".

But the true aim of the reinstatement measure consists in preventing the student movement from swelling, and disrupting their unity.

Expelled students who knew Chon's intention began to protest, saying that they couldn't return to campus because both the universities and society weren't democratized.

"Crime-Preventive Guards" carrying out an exercise to crack down on demonstrations. (Joong-ang Ilbo, Mar. 10)

Utilization of "Student Homeland Defence Corps"

In reaction to them, the authorities, under the control of the Chon junta put off the democratization of university, citing "gradual improvement through dialogue".

They began again to suppress the students movement through an appeal of officially-paid Seoul University teachers for all the student activity to be constricted under the "SHDC".

It is "the Student Homeland Defence Corps", officially-sponsored organization, as "autonomous body". The university authorities have a strong say in its operation, as it is intended to control the student movement.

At present, however "SHDC" seems to be taking the leadership of the student movement, but the move can be seen as a strategy play by the students to exploit it.

For example, on March 20 the committee for promoting university autonomy at Seoul University was affiliated with "SHDC".

It may be in response to the remark made by Nam Se Jin, in charge of students affairs, "The committee promoting for university autonomy" may be an organization controlled by "SHDC", but we can't permit this committee to be a representative of another student body under the present school regulation."

It can be aimed to guarantee the legality of "the committee for promoting university autonomy".

School Authorities

While the university authorities are highly wary of the movement of expelled students, powerhouse behind the renewed student drive. They have prohibited student from all meetings on campus from the middle of March.

The expelled students held meetings with the enrolled students on campus, during April holidays and strongly demanded that society as well as universities should be democratized.

Chon junta was afraid of the influence of the expelled students to the enrolled students, spread false information that they didn't want democratization, but accepted the reinstatement measure.

It can be seen in the announcement that "the Ministry of Education" on March 9 announced: 411 former students expelled from 65 universities among 1,203 applicants wanted to be reinstated.

But those expelled students from Yonsei University in the second general conference on March 13 revealed that the announcement of the authorities in which 35 students out of the 95 expelled students expressed the will to be reinstated, and 36 students handed in applications was a sheer flame-up.

The number, they charged, included those who had only interviews, and that application forms were written against their will because they were under detention or engaged in military service.

In view of this disclosure, the Chon junta can't but look for the officially-controlled "SHDC". Placed such a dilemna, the junta investigated the office of "SHDC" in Yonsei University on March 14 and seized their forms.

The raid was carried out by "the "Ministry of Education", but came in place of the police.

Chon's Group In a Dilemma

Students gradually came to use force in their confrontation with the authorities. It was Chonnam National University students in Kwangju that triggered the all-out confrontation.

The 200-odd students threw stones at voting places on March 19 against election of chairman of "SHDC" and let the election put off.

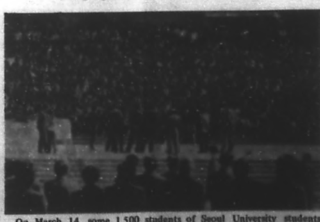
It's a strong action taken by student who opposed the university authorities' plan to elect "SHDC" chairman, in defiance of their demands for a reformed "SHDC" as a part of campus democratization.

And on March 23, 500 Seoul University students urged the professors to promise university democratization, and carried out fierce demonstrations, demanding dialogue with the president.

President Li Hyon Jae was forced to accept demand for dialogue.

More that 100 Hanyang University students demonstrated, demanding for democracy on campus on March 14 and some 200 Hankuk University of Foreign Studies students sit down through night, demanding an interview with their school rector.

Seoul Univ. students on Mar. 23 urged the university president to restore campus democracy.
(Joong-ang Ilbo, Mar. 24)



On March 14, some 1,500 students of Seoul University students gathered at the campus to demand campus autonomy. (Joong-ang Ilbo, Mar. 15, '84)

Rodong Sinmun: Moves on the Eve of War in South Korea

Reviewing the south Korean situation under the title "Moves on the Eve of War," Rodong Sinmun April 2 stressed that in the last fortnight the U.S. and the south Korean junta have extremely aggravated the Korean situation, brandishing the stick of war and fascism, and led it to a dangerous phase where a war may break out any moment.

The paper said:

Sennewald, Commander of the U.S. forces occupying south Korea, at a "press conference" on March 28, openly blared that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises are the "largest ever in history" and all procedures and techniques were jointly applied in the exercises.

The "Team Spirit 84" war rehearsal, as he announced, was an escalation of the criminal war moves and three-dimensional operational exercises the largest ever in history aimed at launching a surprise invasion of us.

In mid-March, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets who completed the deployment of aggression forces in the operational areas went over to full-dress attack exercises in succession.

On the "operational orders," they successively staged large-scale "joint landing operation exercise," "sortie exercise" and "joint aerial offensive demonstration exercise" at the bases in the vicinity of Pohang on the east coast and in the central sector and western central sector of the front. The puppets mobilized even the "reserve forces," "police" and "civilian defence corps" men.

The traitor Chon Du Hwan and the bosses of the puppet military and "administration," scurrying around the front and the rear, cried for the "full posture" and "cultivation of the operational capacity" and for reinforcing the "combat forces" of the army.

Brasshats of the U.S. military including the chief of staff of the U.S. army flew into south Korea one after another and, through the "inspection" of the exercises and war confab, encouraged the puppets to war.

On the pretext of the ficititious "military threat," the U.S. imperialists made a noise about increasing "military support" to the south Korean puppets and, synchronizing with this, sent the secretary of treasury to south Korea to weave a plot with the puppets.

While staging the largest-in-the-scope offensive exercises, the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique continuously infiltrated planes and naval vessels into our territorial airspace and coastal waters for espionage and military provocations.

This shows that they are watching for a chance to invade the north, hastening war preparations against us.

The Chon Du Hwan clique tried hard to bar the struggle of the south Korean students and people, resorting to the double-dealing tactics of appeasement and deception and fascist suppression.

The puppets talked about the "amnesty" and "readmission" as if they bestowed any "benefit" upon students in the new school term. But the suppression has been intensified all the more.

The deputy president of Seoul University demanded that speech in the campus be obedient to subsidized speech of the campus and be restricted like general speech in society. This shows that the puppets are reluctant to give democratic freedom to the students.

The puppets' deceptive manoeuvres whose criminal nature was brought into bolder relief as days went by are giving impetus to the movement of students for democracy.

From March 19 students of Chonnam University waged active struggle in demand of campus democracy.

Students of Wongwang University in North Cholla province and students of liberal arts and science college of the University of Foreign Studies in Seoul waged all-night sit-down strikes against the unjust acts of the puppets.

With no deceptive trick or crackdown can the puppet clique bar the desire of the people for democracy.

Reagan Strategy and Korean Peninsula

By Yamakawa Akio
Special to The People's Korea

Reagan Wants New World Order Based on U.S.-led Washington-Moscow Relations

According to sources from Washington, U.S. President Ronald Reagan intends to make public a U.S. decision to scrap the Yalta Treaty which set a framework for world politics after World War II in February 1985, if he wins the 1984 presidential election. February 1985 marks the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Yalta Treaty. On the other hand, the 30-year validity term of the Warsaw Pact expires in May 1985 and the contracting members are to confirm its extension. By declaring the termination of the Yalta Treaty, Reagan wants to denounce the Soviet "domination" of East Europe as "unjustifiable."

At the moment, it is questionable whether his adventurous scheme, so to speak, to put an end to post-war world politics, will be put into practice as he planned. First, he may not be reelected president. Second, the Council on Foreign Relations, influential think tank in deciding American foreign policy conduct, is reported to be strongly opposed to Reagan's option. The Reagan administration, from its inception, has pursued an armament policy of giving top priority to nuclear forces to revive a "strong America." Since the spring of 1983, it has staged anti-Soviet, anti-communist psychological war called "project democracy." The KAL incident which was obviously aimed at provoking the Soviet Union is a product of "project democracy." After all, what Reagan has done so far has been to let the Russians bear the brunt of criticism by world public opinion politically, economically and militarily and to establish a new world order based on U.S.-led Washington-Moscow relations.

Seeks Korea's Perpetual Division Behind "Bids for Reduction of Tensions"

For the purpose of isolating the Soviet Union and establishing a new world order based on U.S.-led Washington-Moscow relations, the Reagan administration put forth a "simultaneous multi-response strategy" and widely declared the possibility of limited nuclear war. A 1984-88 Defence Guideline prepared by the Pentagon at presidential order NSDD No. 22 indicates that the U.S. is prepared for a protracted nuclear war with the Soviet Union and that if U.S.-Soviet confrontation becomes extremely intensified in the Middle East, the U.S. will take action on the Korean Peninsula for a "counter attack."

The air-land battle doctrine, an exemplification of the Pentagon's Defence Guideline has been applied to the Team Spirit military exercises since 1983 – the U.S.-south Korea combined military exercises which began in 1976. The exercises have become purely aggressive especially since 1983 and are virtually a nuclear war aimed at the DPRK. The United States, as we see above, links closely the Middle East to the Korean Peninsula in mapping out its military strategy and regards the two regions as two major "strongholds" in U.S. global strategy.

What is essential for the United States to destroy the world order established through the Yalta Treaty and to create a new world order based on U.S.-led Washington-Moscow relations is to divide and rule the Middle East after weakening the PLO forces and to reorganize the post-war order established on the Korean Peninsula through political intervention in the region by big powers. This is the reason why the Korean Peninsula became a major topic of discussions at the Tokyo-Beijing, Washington-Beijing summit conferences. Behind these moves are U.S. intention to perpetuate the division of the Korean Peninsula through big powers' intervention and to create conditions for the so-called "cross recognition."

There have been many U.S. moves for the perpetuation of Korea's division since the summer of 1982. Superficially U.S. foreign policy conducts appeared to reflect its efforts to reduce tensions on the Korean Peninsula. But, in fact, they are not only against the genuine interests of the Korean people who want an earlier independent and peaceful reunification of Korea but against the genuine peace of Asia. This is clear from the fact that the U.S. has been making these disguised peace moves while maintaining adventurous and aggressive military-provocations like Team Spirit 84, which no one can ignore any longer.

U.S. policy toward Korea is not merely to maintain the division of Korea by the Military Demaracation Line but to perpetuate the division by a "national border" and raise Japan's military role decisively in the future so that the Japanese Self-Defence Forces may replace the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea and to cover the east Pacific region, including south Korea and Japan, with an umbrella of a theater nuclear force. The strengthened U.S.-Japan-south Korea tripartite military alliance and the planned deployment of Tomahawk cruise missiles in the east Pacific are concrete examples to prove this.

Practical DPRK-Proposed 3-Way Talks

It is quite natural that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, after carefully analyzing the changing situation, put forth the idea of three-way talks.

The proposed three-way talks are aimed at replacing the Armistice Agreement which has shaped the destiny of the Korean people for more than 30 years with a peace agreement through Pyongyang-Washington talks, both being the signatories to the agreement, and at creating conditions for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. They are also aimed at adopting a north-south non-aggression declaration and hewing out a new phase in which Korea's future may be decided by the Korean people themselves. Three-way talks will pave the way for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question and for genuine peace in Asia. It is not accidental that there is growing support in Japan for the three-party talks which are a practical and reasonable step for peace in Korea, Japan and Asia as a whole. (Critic)

(Continued from page 1)

Committee.

A 37-year-old high-official in the Sandinista Government, summing up the present Nicaraguan situation, said that since the emergence of the present Reagan administration in January 1981, Nicaragua has undergone various forms of aggressive acts of the U.S. in political, economic and military domains.

She said that the present Nicaraguan situation is characterized by the escalation of the U.S. aggression acts against Nicaragua and its military presence in that area.

Due to the armed attacks on the Nicaraguan economic facilities by the anti-Sandinista forces directed and financed by the American CIA, Mr. Doris Tijerino said, Nicaragua lost more than 30 percent of its total export in 1983 alone. As a result, she continued, Nicaragua is faced with a national economic emergency situation. She claimed that the U.S. attacks on Nicaragua put her country in a grave situation at this point of time, when the major Nicaraguan ports are sealed with mines by the American CIA-backed rebellion forces.

She accused the Reagan administration of asking the U.S. Congress for its approval of the sum of $21 million in order to continue the escalation of terrorist actions against her country, when Nicaragua has started the first free electoral process and presidential and legislative elections in its history scheduled for coming November.

Asked about the relations with Asian countries including the DPRK, she said, Nicaragua will keep in close contact with countries in this area, as part of its national sovereignty as won in the 1979 Sandinist Popular Revolution.

Doris Tijerino participated in the Sandinista National Liberation Front against the Somoza regime at the age of 18. After the revolutionary government was established in 1979, she was appointed to several high government posts including President of the Nicaraguan Women Organization.

(Continued from page 1)

Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and personages concerned.

Mauritanian Head of State

Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, President of the Military Committee of National Salvation and Head of State of Mauritania, met Korean Ambassador to his country Pak Ui Chun on March 22.

Saying that the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is a most realistic and fair proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question, he noted that there can be no reason for anyone to refuse to accept this new proposal.

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania which invariably hopes for an independent and peaceful solution of the question of Korean reunification free from foreign interference supports the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for creating a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, he noted, and stressed:

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania will make all efforts to have your country's proposal for tripartite talks realised.

Soviet Union and Mongolia

M. Dugersuren, Mongolian Foreign Minister, paid a friendly visit to the Soviet Union over March 27–29, according to a Tass report.

During the visit, M. Dugersuren had talks with A.A. Gromyko, first vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union.

A communique on the visit of the Mongolian Foreign Minister to the Soviet Union was issued on March 29.

Expressing solidarity with the Korean people's struggle for national reunification, it stressed that the Soviet Union and the Mongolian People's Republic would express support in the future, too, to the efforts of the DPRK for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea, relaxation of the tensions on the Korean Peninsula and reunification of the country by the Korean people themselves on peaceful and democratic principles without outside interference.

General Secretary of Presidium of PDRY People's Supreme Council

Yang Hyong Sop, Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, received a solidarity letter from M.A. Hassan, member of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and General Secretary of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the Third Session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

The letter says that Democratic Yemen reaffirms its support to the solution of the question of Korean reunification by peaceful means.

The letter says:

Fully armed with the huge military aid of the U.S. imperialists to the Seoul puppet who has turned south Korea into a military base of world's imperialism and the aggressive acts of U.S. imperialism which is rendering the Korean situation strained we will actively contribute to the relaxation of tensions in this part of the Asian continent.

Expressing hope for all forms of international joint actions for guaranteeing peace and security in the world, the letter wishes the friendly Korean people greater progress and prosperity.

President of Cameroonian National Assembly

Yang Hyong Sop received a message of solidarity from Solomon Tandeng Muna, President of the National Assembly of Cameroon.

Declaring that the members of the National Assembly of Cameroon warmly support the proposal of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the convocation of tripartite talks, he hopes that a durable peace will be achieved on the Korean Peninsula so that a universal peace may prevail not only in this region but also in the whole world.

President of National People's Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe

A solidarity letter came to Yang Hyong Sop from Alda Da Graca Do Espirito Santo, President of the National People's Assembly of Sao Tome and Principe.

The letter says:

From the consistent stand of the Sao Tome and Principe Government, we consider that to solve the Korean question peacefully by actively creating conditions for an independent reunification of Korea is an indispensable guarantee for peace and security on the Korean Peninsula and for world peace.

We consider that the proper and fundamental proposal of the DPRK Government accords with the desire of the entire Korean people and the Korean nation and is based on the principles of the non-aligned movement and it is for creating an atmosphere of reconciliation and concord for peaceful reunification.

We believe that all peoples, parliaments and peace-loving forces of the world will express solidarity by responding to your appeal through initiatives to help realize the greatest desire of the Korean people for a just and durable peace and supporting the proposals of the DPRK Government with might and main.

National Assembly of People's Power of Cuba

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK received from the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba a solidarity message supporting the new proposal put forward at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for a peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The message says:

Out of the noble desire to realize peace in Asia and her peaceful reunification, we support the stand of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to hold tripartite talks.

Considering the cause of justice maintained by the Korean people and government to be one for a durable peace in this area, the deputies to the National Assembly of the People's Power of the Republic of Cuba express support to it once again and hold that for its accomplishment the United States, an obstacle to the reunification of Korea into a free and independent country, must be withdrawn from south Korea first of all.

Bolivian and Guyanese Leaders

Oscar Zamora, vice-President of the Congress of Bolivia, on March 20 issued a statement.

Pointing to the refusal of the south Korean authorities to accept this proposal, he stressed that, the United States and the south Korean authorities truly wanted the peaceful reunification of Korea, they should responded to the proposal for tripartite talks.

In a statement published on March 22, Eugene Gilbert, National Chairman of the Young Socialist Movement of Guyana, said:

The proposal for tripartite talks proposed by the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is an opportune initiative most correctly reflecting the situation of the Korean Peninsula today and, accordingly, the approach to it is a touchstone distinguishing peace from war, and reunification from division.

But, the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean authorities are staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises, far from affirmatively responded to the proposal and the south Korean authorities are insisting on bilateral talks.

Such stand of the south Korean authorities is entirely unjustifiable. It is clear to everyone that the south Korea authorities have no political, economic and military power and are not in a position to solve the problems of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, withdrawing the U.S. troops from south Korea, adopting a non-aggression declaration, reducing the armies and ending military confrontation by sitting at one table with the DPRK without the approval and interference of the United States.

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